1: Longrigg G-4, 5 (ca. 1915-1940) MH1 Iraq MH1

British forces for their own needs, in part acquired by the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation for export to Great Britain or other territories, and in part exported by normal trade channels now regulated by export control. The date crop was still handled for export by Messrs. Andrew Weir & Co. The cotton which Japan ceased to take after 1941 was sent to India, but in quantities which high grain prices had much reduced; production touched 26,000 bales in 1940, but thereafter dropped for the next nine years to a fifth or even a tenth of that amount. Wool was sent to America, but with this and all other commodities both internal movement by land and water and the provision of shipping space from Basra presented difficult problems. A quantity of produce went by rail to the Levant and Turkey, and animals on the hoof, in years of good grazing, were sent to the British forces in Syria. The prices of all commodities were fixed in terms of imperious war necessity and of ever-growing 'Iraqi inflation, to which these prices contributed.

The import of manufactured articles and certain foodstuffs was limited to quantities below the level of satisfaction, thanks to reduced outputs in the supplying countries and to pressure on shipping space. Help was forthcoming more than once from American lend-lease stocks of drugs, metal goods, tyres, chemicals, and agricultural implements; Paiforce at times could help to meet an urgent shortage, and the British Government organized an emergency grain supply in 1942 from India and Canada; but, as in every country, abiding and irksome shortages remained, aggravated by maldistribution and by a habit of hoarding against which the law and public opinion strove equally in vain. The need at all costs to obtain supplies led to the urgent search for sources to replace Japan and other belligerents. An import licence system was established which, vastly profitable to some, worked with its share of imperfections and abuses; a price-fixing procedure was applied over a wide range of articles, with an attempted control of stocks enforced by occasional raids and prosecutions, but avoided by widespread black-market trading; and a rationing system, first applied to sugar in 1942, was extended next year to coffee and tea and later to cotton and woollen textiles. This control by ration-cards, based on imperfect tribal and urban lists, was a matter of extreme difficulty and gladly abandoned at the earliest moment; nor were the resulting stocks ever sufficient to admit an adequate allowance to the tribal public. Nevertheless, the rationing of essentials was both indispensable and attended with fair success. Late in 1944, in expectation of the war's end and by reaction from the attempted régime of universal close control in 1943–4, a policy of decontrol was substituted, and one commodity after another

1: Longrigg G-4, 5 (ca. 1915-1940) MH1 Iraq MH1

722 was exempted from licensing and price-fixing. During 1945 all
434 controls were discontinued as far as sterling-area commerce was concerned, and traders with one accord sought supplies from every quarter; but freedom of traffic was still hampered by shipping shortages, currency restrictions, and world-wide dearth of goods.
457 The country's requirements in 'hard' currencies, chiefly dollars, were met by an arrangement with Great Britain in March 1945, whereby sums up to the equivalent of $14 million could be converted from 'Iraq's accumulated sterling balances, an arrangement which was to be annually re-negotiated. The restricted convertibility of 'Iraq's own dinars into dollars remained incomprehensible to the public, as to publics everywhere.

722 In the task of economic control, which fell ultimately to the lot
647 of local officials, helped, it might be, by the municipality or Chamber of Commerce, more than moderate results could not be expected from improvised systems based on no adequate statistics or machinery, and applied by unspecialized and impecunious officials to a puzzled and resentful public. The higher economic control of the territory, under a law repeatedly revised and productive of innumerable regulations, was placed originally in the hands of a Central Supply Committee, later in those of a smaller ministerial body, the High Supply Committee, which long survived the war. Many problems called for resolution at Cabinet level, where they multiplied disagreement between ministers. Departments of Transport, Imports and Local Resources, founded early in the war and served by British as well as 'Iraqi officials—Lloyd, Grice, le Blanc—were grouped early in 1944 under the Ministry of Supply established for the purpose; its first Adviser, Colonel P. Bayliss, after a few months of dynamic and impatient activity, retired through disagreement with his colleagues. An Anglo-American-'Iraqi Co-ordinating Committee lasted for a few months from midsummer 1944. Outside the territory, but concerned with its output and controlling foreign supplies to it, was the Middle East Supply Centre in Cairo, of which a conference attended by 'Iraqi delegates was held in Cairo in April 1944; and 'Iraq had in 1943 been toured, under M.E.S.C. auspices, by a Scientific Advisory Mission which produced the valuable reports of Dr. B. A. Keen and Dr. E. B. Worthington. The Centre performed important services in conditions where benevolent inter-territory control was indispensable; it was, nevertheless, commonly blamed in 'Iraq for its meagre allocation of supplies, and its abolition late in 1945 was unregretted by 'Iraqis to whom their own country's needs were paramount, those of the Allies and of the War remote and meaningless. It was succeeded until 1947 by a Supply Mission which kept control of a few scarce items of supply.

454
433
[455] (c) Industrial enterprises being carried out directly by various Government departments and agencies such as the Iraqi State Railways, the Port of Basrah, the Ministry of Defence, the municipalities, and the recently set up State Oil Refinery Administration which has already undertaken the construction near Baghdad of an oil refinery with an annual capacity of 1,000,000 tons of refined products, at an expected cost of about I.D. 7,000,000.

(d) Various handicrafts and semi-mechanised industries such as the date-packing industry.[1]

433 It need hardly be said that, although recent industrial development has been marked, it is still quite limited in relation to the economy as a whole and in comparison with industrial development in neighbouring areas. In Lebanon for instance, the industrial sector has been found to contribute approximately Ll.. 135 million, or 17 per cent of the total national income estimated at
●434 Ll.. 830 million.[2] In our estimation, the industrial sector in Iraq contributes no more than 10 per cent of the total national income estimated at I.D. 150 million.[3]

000 The problems arising from, and the difficulties standing in the way of, industrialisation in Iraq, will now be discussed.

Industrialisation in general means the introduction of modern industry into an area which has been up to that time dependent for its livelihood on agriculture, trade and craftsmanship. Such an area would have had no experience of mechanised industrial processes, the organisation of modern factories, the division of labour inside such factories, nor would it have any clear idea of the material and human resources that such organisations would demand. Assuming that industrialisation of such a "new" or underdeveloped area is a desirable thing, two sets of problems seem likely to emerge. The first set of problems is connected with the ways and means of developing industry with reasonable speed. The second set of problems relates to the psychological, social and political effects that modern industry brings about.

1 For a brief but fairly comprehensive survey of industrial output and possibilities in Iraq see: *The Economic Development of Iraq*. Report of a mission organised by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The Johns Hopkins Press, 1952. p. 148-50, also Annex D. p. 277 and following.

2 *National Income of Lebanon, Monograph No. 3* by Albert Y. Badre, Ph. D., and Asad Y. Nasr, M.A., Beirut, Lebanon, May 1953. Especially p. 24.

3 The ratio for more advanced countries is between 30 and 40 per cent.

438 more attractive for industry than other areas can be corrected by
[365] proper action. First and foremost is the relative cheapness of power and fuel in Baghdad. The cost of the electric power unit in most cities is double that of Baghdad and rarely is a municipality-owned plant able to supply sufficient power to industry. The cost of oil fuel is at least ten percent higher outside Baghdad. The correction of these factors, together with a more equal distribution of educational, housing, transport and social welfare facilities, could greatly relieve the situation. The Law for the Encouragement of Industry could also be amended so as to give additional concessions for industries established in other parts of the country. The cost of labour and land is already becoming burdensome for industry in Baghdad. This, in addition to the social evil of overcrowdedness, calls for immediate consideration.

● 434 (4) Limitation of Markets: A newly industrialised country can hardly hope to find foreign markets for its finished products. It has to depend on its home market. The market in Iraq, with its small population (about 5 million inhabitants), of low purchasing power (annual income per head is estimated at between £ 20 and £ 30 or $85), affords very limited scope for large-scale industry. Many of the industries studied at one time by the Industrial Bank, such as the making of artificial silk fibres, the manufacture of paper and cardboard from straw, and the printing of cotton piece-goods, had to be abandoned because the smallest economic unit of these plants is much beyond the capacity of the Iraqi market to support. This situation will no doubt improve as the whole economy of the coun-
439 try expands. But it should be possible to deal with this situation
648 more effectively by joint action on the part of the Arab States, along lines already discussed at high political level. These discussions have had the object of reducing or abolishing inter-state tariff barriers so as to make the whole area one market. Such an action is indeed vital to the progress and prosperity of these countries and their peoples. It should be remembered that before World War I, these countries formed one economic and political unit under the Ottoman Empire.

464 (5) Labour, Technical Staff and Management Problems: The supply of ordinary labour, owing to the high rate of population increase (estimated to be one and a half per cent per annum) and emigration from country to town, is quite sufficient and will remain so

7: International Bank N, S-4 (1951) 1952 MH1 Iraq MH1

457 certain extent, this has been financed by a net drawing on Iraq's sterling balances, but the most important source of finance has been the oil companies. During the last three years they have transferred to Iraq an average of nearly £10,000,000 in sterling annually. Part of this consists of royalties and other contractual payments paid to the government and subsequently spent by it, mainly on projects in the capital budget. The larger part, however, has been transferred to pay for current expenses of the oil companies for production, construction projects and exploration. These expenditures have directly or indirectly provided income for the people, which in turn has created a demand for imported goods; the foreign exchange has provided the means to pay for them. Thus the activities of the oil companies can be said to have both caused and financed a large part of the gap.

654* 439 457 The same process will continue as expenditure by the Development Board rises. The Mission envisages that this may reach ID 50,000,000 in about five years' time. Some imports of materials or machinery will result directly from the requirements of the program. The balance of the Board's expenditures will, however, be for the most part made in Iraq. The large quantity of money, which will thereby be put into circulation, will pass from hand to hand and most of it will eventually be spent on imports. This means that in the next five years imports can be expected to increase by a large proportion of the ID 50,000,000 to be spent by the Development Board. At the least, the value of imports is likely to be double what it has been in the last few years.

654* 434 The magnitude of the program and its effect on the economy may also be illustrated by consideration of the national income. The national income of Iraq in 1949 was estimated by the Statistical Office of the United Nations at a figure in dollars equivalent to either ID 100,000,000 or ID 150,000,000, depending on the exchange rate. On the basis of some rough and incomplete calculations the Mission estimates that the actual figure probably fell near the middle of this range. It may now be nearer the upper end, since the price and the volume of production of some commodities, especially cotton, has greatly increased and some industrial expansion has taken place. Thus an increase in the government's annual income from oil of ID 50,000,000 would alone be equivalent to at

7: International Bank N, S-4 (1951) 1952 MH1 Iraq MH1

least one third of the national income. Subsequently, of course, part of this income is used to pay for labor, transport and materials inside Iraq, and then spent again by those who receive these payments, thus generating a further increase in income among the people. The size of the total addition to the national income cannot be forecast, but it is certain to be substantial.

The size of the program can also be gauged in terms of manpower. The Mission has not attempted to make a detailed estimate of the quantity of labor which will be required to fulfill the program, much less the numbers who will find employment as a result of the higher level of economic activity. But an example will serve to illustrate the orders of magnitude involved. If 100,000 additional workers found employment as a result of the program at an average annual wage of ID 100, this would mean an expenditure on labor of ID 10,000,000, which would be only one fifth of the ID 50,000,000 the Development Board may ultimately spend per year on the projects themselves. Since these Development Board expenditures would, in turn, generate expansion in activity and employment in transport, industry and commerce, a figure of 100,000 cannot be regarded as excessive. It is, of course, not intended as a forecast. The actual figure may be considerably higher or lower, depending, to some extent, on how much machinery is used on the construction projects. But it will serve as an order of magnitude for the number of new jobs which may be created and which would have to be filled by the unemployed, by new additions to the labor force such as the increase in population, or by people shifted from their existing occupations. As such it may be compared with the current labor force outside of agriculture, which, on the basis of the information available to it, the Mission believes is probably not more than half a million.

Thus, on these various hypotheses, great changes can be expected which will affect the whole pattern of life. The national income will increase at a rate which, though not unparalleled, can certainly be considered exceptional. Large shifts in employment will occur as a consequence. The import trade will grow rapidly and with it, for example, customs revenues and the revenues of the Railways and the Port of Basra. It remains to examine the possible effects of these changes.

7: International Bank N, S-4 (1951) 1952 MH1 Iraq MH1

654* 464 exteremely primitive and new machines—sometimes merely a simple power tool—would greatly reduce the requirements for labor. On the land, especially, there are a number of areas where there is a heavy concentration of fellahin working small plots with the crudesf tools. Mechanization, even of a simple kind, could easily make good the loss of a part of this labor. In fact, in some parts of the country, landlords are reluctant to mechanize for fear of displacing their fellahin. Thus a moderate rise in wages would improve the lot of those who take employment on the development projects and should also provide incentive to industrial and agricultural employers to give more productive and remunerative employment to those who remain.

One point should be stressed at this stage concerning the drain of manpower from the land. To the extent that this drain consists of "surplus" manpower which is already grossly underemployed, the drain can be considered a welcome change for the better. If conditions do not improve on the land, however, the drain might reach proportions which would endanger the future of agricultural production. It is notoriously easy to attract people away from the land with the promise of better opportunities and almost impossible to draw them back once they have left. Improvement in the lot of the fellah is therefore of vital importance.

654* 434 As wages may rise, so may certain prices. Demand will greatly increase, but it is as much its incidence as its volume that matters. If a liberal import policy is followed, there should be no pressure on the price of such imported goods as textiles and sugar, although, of course, changes in world prices cannot be avoided. As incomes increase, greater pressure can be expected on some local products, whose supply cannot be quickly increased and which can only be imported for considerably higher prices. In this category fall a number of foods, especially meat and other animal products such as milk and ghee. Some improvement in supply will occur as a result of diversion from exports, but this possibility is limited. In the short run, at least, somewhat higher prices for these commodities should be accepted as the price of a generally higher standard of living for the mass of the people. The same may be true of fruit (other than dates), the supply of which cannot increase until such time as newly planted trees come into bearing. The production of

7: International Bank N, S-4 (1951) 1952 MH1 Iraq MH1

vegetables, on the other hand, can be increased more readily and a tendency for prices to rise will probably induce an increase in output fairly quickly.

There will also be considerable changes in incomes. Increased or more remunerative employment would of course benefit a large number of workers. Many agricultural workers are likely to benefit. As a result of the greatly increased activity in the import trade, merchants are likely to be very prosperous. In certain localities housing shortages may develop, thus permitting landlords to raise their rents. On the other hand, some classes, particularly civil servants and others employed at fixed salaries, may stand to lose owing to higher prices of some of their essential needs.

It will be an important task of the government to insure that these changes do not result in an inequitable shift in the distribution of incomes. This may be achieved in various ways: by export taxes on agricultural commodities whenever prices rise substantially; by changes in the rates of import duties, the burden of which at present falls heavily on the poorer classes; by raising the exemption limit for income taxes and by enforcing stricter assessment and collection in the higher brackets; or by an increase in allowances to civil servants. The Mission does not recommend specific remedies for a situation whose nature can only be forecast in general terms. It would stress, however, the need to keep a careful watch on the nature of the changes that the economy is undergoing. The Mission therefore recommends strongly that a committee be formed consisting of the proposed economic adviser to the Development Board and high-level representatives of the National Bank and the Ministries of Finance and Economics. This group would recommend directly to the Council of Ministers the adoption of timely measures aimed at checking any dangerous inflationary trends and at offsetting any tendency toward gross inequities in the distribution of income.

No mention has yet been made of the possibility of loss of foreign exchange by the National Bank as a result of the development program. In itself the program cannot cause an increase in expenditure on imports in excess of the outlay on the development program. In fact, as there will be some need on the part of individuals or organizations to hold larger cash balances, they will save

7: International Bank N, S-4 (1951) 1952 MH1 Iraq MH1

literacy in the country is a fair guide to the extent to which the Iraqi can be considered educated. According to the census, which recorded the literacy of all those of five years of age or over, literacy in Baghdad among males over five was over 40 percent; in the smaller towns of the province it was about 30 percent and in the villages only 10 percent. These figures are probably well above the average. Cities like Basra and Kirkuk have a male literacy nearer 30 percent, but in many rural *nahiyas* it is five percent or less and in the remoter *nahiyas* of the North as low as two percent.

Literacy is much lower among women than among men. In the cities of Baghdad and Mosul, the proportion of literate females over five was about 20 percent (about half that of the males). Outside of the larger cities, however, female education hardly exists. The proportion of female literates in the rural areas and the smaller towns of Mosul, Kirkuk, Basra and Baghdad provinces barely exceeds one percent.

It is not known how literacy was defined in the census, but even if these figures represent a real ability to read and understand rather than a smattering of education, it is clear that illiteracy is a great handicap to even the simplest form of written instruction. In industry this is apt to put a heavy burden of detailed work on the management of a factory. In agriculture it gives little possibility of supplementing the limited amount of oral instruction or visual demonstration which the present agricultural service can render.

III. The Standard of Living

No systematic estimate of the national income has yet been made. A rough estimate by the Statistical Office of the United Nations put the income per head in 1949 at $85. The equivalent in dinars would depend on the exchange rate chosen for conversion, which is necessarily an arbitrary choice; at the old rate, it would be about ID 20, at the new ID 30. The Mission attempted to make an estimate of the national product, but the information

7: International Bank N, S-4 (1951) 1952 MH1 Iraq MH1

434 511 available to it was often unreliable, if not actually conflicting, and, in certain fields, data were completely lacking. The attempt was, therefore, abandoned, but it was at least possible to draw the conclusion that the estimate quoted above was approximately correct and that the total income per head probably fell somewhere between ID 20 and ID 30.

511 In any event, a broad estimate of this kind which embraces both the very high incomes of the landowners and the very low incomes of the fellahin can do little more than convey a generalized impression of poverty. While it is not possible to give even a rough idea of the distribution of incomes in statistical terms, some description of the standard of living of the people may be of value.

Agriculture, which is the most important occupation in Iraq, is also the most difficult to describe, conditions being extremely varied and information virtually nonexistent. However, a hypothetical example of the condition of a fellah in the irrigation zone, where barley is the principal crop, may serve as a rough guide. In this zone a fellah, who cultivates 25 donums of winter crops annually, is probably above the average. Estimates of yields vary enormously, even apart from the annual variation due to water supply. Landowners tend to give a high estimate (e.g., 500 kilograms per donum), because they believe that the fellahin withhold part of the crop in order to obtain a larger share. This is probably true and accounts for the tendency of the fellah to give a low estimate (e.g., 200 kg). Apart from this, the land varies greatly in quality, pump-irrigated land being generally more productive. The fellah, however, gets a smaller share on pump land.

A yield of 300 kg on flow-irrigated land would probably not be much below average, if at all. The total crop on 25 donums would then be 7.5 tons. Of this the fellah would probably get as his share two fifths or three tons, out of which he has to retain seed for the next year and to pay for some help with the threshing and harvesting, in all amounting to one half to one ton more. The balance would thus be two to two and a half tons. His family might consist of five or six people, including himself, his wife and children, and one or two other relatives such as his parents or an unmarried sister. The minimum retained for food would be one ton and, in practice, it is probably more. He would thus have

7: International Bank N, S-4 (1951) 1952 MH1 Iraq MH1

overhead, increased maintenance and the need for a higher level of skilled workers. As long as labor is in sufficient supply, it will be better to use the available amount of capital to mechanize a considerable number of plants to a limited degree rather than to establish a few highly mechanized plants.

Limited internal markets, because of a small population of low purchasing power, restrict the number of industries which may be economically justified unless the product can be produced cheaply enough to find a foreign market. This condition, however, would be corrected to some extent through a rising standard of living, especially among the rural population. Improved methods of farming, increased irrigation, better sanitation and more intensive education should help to raise purchasing power gradually. As government measures to these ends begin to take hold, industry can expect the demand for consumer goods to increase at a much faster rate.

Iraq's geographic location is also a factor to be taken into account in planning industrial development. High transportation costs handicap those industries requiring the importation of a high percentage of raw materials from Europe and America. The same obstacle will, of course, confront industries relying chiefly on European markets for their finished product. The best prospects for industrial growth are therefore found in those industries which, through advantageous production costs, are able to absorb the shipping costs or those in which shipping costs represent a very minor component of the market price of their product.

II. Possibilities for Industrial Development

Expansion of Existing Industries

Many industries, such as brewing, cement making and woolen textiles, are now in the process of expansion. Partly because of tax exemptions and reductions granted by the Law for the Encouragement of Industry, these enterprises are able to finance their expansion themselves. Other enterprises which can usefully be

E

647 652 185 "We have been impressed by the ingenuity of the attempt to cover a large part of the cost of the existing centres by the voluntary contributions of the direct beneficiaries. It is clear, however, that the method of raising funds by voluntary contributions is preventing the rapid expansion of the benefits of the scheme to cover the majority of the rural population. It may therefore be desirable, as part of the land redistribution and fiscal reform of the country now in progress, to set aside a large proportion of the national revenues resulting from taxation to provide free basic services for the welfare of the fellaheen, as and when the necessary personnel and supplies become available.

"If the provision of free services is thought to compromise the principle of self-help upon which the centres have been founded, an alternative might be to maintain the existing structure of State subsidy to locally contributed funds, but at the same time to introduce the principle of compulsory membership, and individual contribution to running expenses, on a system of local option. That is to say, in each village the majority of adult inhabitants would decide whether the local contribution to the cost of a centre (which would be open to all free of cost) should be met from a graduated levy. The amount of each individual contribution would be determined on according to capacity to pay or on some other equitable basis."

000 42. At the meeting of the inter-ministerial committee which we attended at the close of our mission, we were invited to participate in a discussion of ways and means of ensuring that the technical advice and guidance, - which already exist in each of the departments of public service and have been created for the welfare of the community at large - are better co-ordinated and decentralized and made available more directly and more extensively to the fellaheen. A full exchange of views took place and we were happy to find that the Ministers had anticipated many of the criticisms and suggestions that had occurred to our minds.

IRAQ

(Visited 8 - 12 January)

I

642 131 161 ● 434 423 43. Iraq is a constitutional monarchy, with territory covering 168,400 square miles and a population of approximately 5,000,000. The country has great economic potentialities which until recently have not been adequately exploited. Income per capita does not yet exceed 30 Iraqi dinars (approximately US$84). In the past the predominance of the tribal system has impeded a redistribution of lands now recognized as necessary. The abundance of government-owned lands which will become cultivable under modern methods and extended irrigation is expected to facilitate the distribution of land on the basis of small property ownership without intermediary of tribal chiefs.

423 185 Iraq has large possibilities of land reclamation: i.e. the country can feed a larger population than it actually has, and there is in the near future no danger of over-population, even assuming that the death rate is lowered by various measures.

657 185 44. We were assured by one Minister with whom we had the privilege of discussing the standard of living of so many of the poorer sections of the community that the evils from which the country was suffering were well known, and that a partial explanation of many of the difficulties hitherto experienced in effecting necessary improvements was to be found in a lack of co-ordination between existing health and education

64: Shwadran S-4 (no date) 1955 MI Middle East
IRAQ MHI

progress, discouraging both to the educators and to the Iraqi people, reflects on the possibilities of development, which in the final analysis depend on the general educational level of the population. To be sure, in the period 1930-1950 the number of schools rose from 262 to 1,100, the number of pupils from 32,750 to 175,000, and the number of primary school teachers from 1,325 to 6,588; nevertheless, out of about 750,000 children of school age only 175,000 were in schools; the percentage of drop-outs as the children advanced to the higher grades was so large as to cause real alarm. The facilities and quality of technical and vocational education were woefully deficient, and adult education was almost completely neglected. As to the quality of the educational program, the Mission stated: "Educational concepts are far too narrow and too little related to everyday problems of living." But what was most alarming was the fact that as late as 1951 about 90 per cent of the total population was still illiterate.[10]

Though possessing so much land, so much water, and considerable revenue from oil, Iraq's standard of living was fairly low. Annual per capita income was estimated in 1949 at about $84 and not much higher in 1953.[11] This compared with $140 for Lebanon, $100 for Syria, $125 for Turkey, $100 for Egypt, and $389 for Israel.

Industrial growth advanced at a very slow pace. In order to stimulate the establishment of industry, the Government passed a law in 1929 granting tax relief and other concessions to those who would develop industrial projects, but almost twenty years later the United States Department of Commerce reported that the development of manufacturing industries was still in the embryonic stage.[12] In 1949 it was reported that in spite of the impetus given to local production by the shortage of import goods during the war, Iraq's industries were still underdeveloped.[13] In 1951 the International Bank Mission reported that industry was little developed; that exclusive of those employed by the oil companies, 60,000 workers were engaged in

[10] International Bank, *Iraq Mission Report*, 62-63; "The Economic Development of Iraq," *The Times Review of Industry* (London), Sept., 1953, 93.
[11] U. N., *Review 1949-50*, 12; "The Economic Development of Iraq," *The Times Review of Industry*, Sept., 1953, 93.
[12] U. S., Dept. of Commerce, *International Reference Service*, Dec., 1948, 3.
[13] Great Britain, *Iraq*, 16.